

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905

XII. III-NO 18

## WITTE IS ANSWERED

Japanese London Spokesman Makes Reply to Czar's Clever Feeler.

## GIVES HINT OF HEAVY DEMAND

Popular Notion That Terms Will Be Lenient Founded on Mistaken Premise That Japanese Are More Ambitious Than Other World Powers.

London, July 19.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, said to the Associated Press that Russia had appointed good men as peace plenipotentiaries. Nevertheless, even M. Witte and Baron Rosen had not inspired Japan with confidence in a favorable outcome of the negotiations.

"We do not know," the minister added, "what powers have been delegated to them, and after the events of the past 18 months Japan puts faith only in accomplished facts. The terms will be communicated only at conference. Then we will discover what powers the Russian plenipotentiaries possess."

The Associated Press representative suggested that the general opinion prevailed that the Japanese terms will be moderate.

"I cannot see where people get such an idea," replied the minister, "the public evidently mistake the Japanese for angels."

Minister Hayashi intimated that Japan was ready to continue the war unless she secures suitable terms. He called attention to the fact that practically the entire sum realized by the last two loans was unexpended and said the capture of the island of Sakhalin was not precipitated by the approach of the conference, but was a natural sequence of the Japanese campaign, the plans for which had not been altered since Russia acceded to a conference. An earlier attack on the island was not undertaken principally because of the severe winter and because the summer season was more preferable for campaigning and the establishment of a new government in the island.

Starting Rumor Afloat at Capital.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—A sensational rumor is current here that a large party of the zemstvoists and doumaists at Moscow are in favor of the deposition of Emperor Nicholas and the establishment of a regency for the Grand Duke Alexis-Nikolaievitch (the infant son of the emperor and heir to the throne) under four grand dukes. It is a legend that for this reason the meeting of the all-Russian zemstvoist and doumaist congress congress, which was to take place today at Moscow, has been prohibited.

It is announced that 475,426 men will be called to perform military service during the present year.

M. Witte had a final interview with Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof. Foreign Minister Lansdorff was present, showing the complete harmony of views between M. Witte and the foreign minister. M. Witte leaves St. Petersburg for Paris today accompanied by Mme. Witte. At Paris they meet their daughter, who is the wife of the secretary of the Russian legation at Brussels.

New Additions to Japanese Navy.

Tokio, July 19.—An officer who has returned from Port Arthur reports that the extent of damage to the sunken Russian ships was slighter than was anticipated. It has been known that the Russians applied explosives inside the vessels before they were abandoned and the resulting damage was expected to be serious. It has been found, however, that the vital portions of the ships were strangely unhurt. The Bayan, which sustained the most severe damage, has been taken in tow, and the Perseverance is navigable with her own engines.

## JAPS RELEASE CONVICTS.

Many Russian Exiles at Sakhalin Become Subjects of Mikado

Berlin, July 19.—The Schlesische Zeitung says that the Japanese who have practically overrun the island of Sakhalin have released all the convicts on the island, which has been used for a convict station by Russia.

In releasing the prisoners the Japanese have differentiated between the political prisoners and ordinary criminals in their disposal of the convicts. The political prisoners have been asked to remain on the island and become Japanese citizens. This invitation was accepted. The malcontents were shipped to the main land, where they were turned loose in Siberia after being supplied with provisions.

The Japanese have discovered the official records of the penal settlements on Sakhalin. These reports, it is said, give detailed accounts of cruelties practiced on prisoners by the Russian officials. It is Japan's intention to publish the record of Russian barbarity in the treatment of her convicts.

Stock Transferred to Trustees.

New York, July 19.—The majority stock carrying the controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance society, acquired by Thomas F. Ryan from James Hazen Hyde, has been transferred to the board of trustees, which is headed by former President Cleve-

## RESIGNS UNDER FIRE.

But Statistician Hyde Says He Is Always Being Assailed.

Washington, July 19.—The resignation of John Hyde, statistician and chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, has been handed to Secretary Wilson and promptly accepted. Willett N. Hays, the assistant secretary of agriculture, has been placed in charge of the bureau temporarily.

Mr. Hyde's withdrawal from the department created wide interest. Secretary Wilson and other officials of the department have stated that Mr. Hyde has not been implicated in any manner in the irregularities that resulted in the dismissal of Edwin S. Holmes, the associate statistician, whom secret service operatives charged with being guilty of giving to brokers advance figures of cotton crop statistics. In his letter to the secretary Mr. Hyde takes notice of the fact that he will be criticised for resigning under fire and in defense says there has never been a time when he was not under fire. He declares that a corporation, meaning the cotton growers, is bent upon getting him out of the government service and that his health will not permit him to continue so unequal a struggle.

There is considerable speculation as to the probable successor of Mr. Hyde. One name that has been suggested is B. W. Snow of Chicago, statistician for well known farm journal and once an assistant statistician under J. R. Dodge, who was chief of the bureau about 21 years ago. Mr. Dodge was in charge at the time the present system of gathering crop statistics was devised. Colonel Henry Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton exchange, in a conversation with Secretary Wilson, contended that the salary paid by the department is inadequate to get the right kind of man for the place.

## FELL OVER HALF A MILE.

Aeronaut Maloney and Montgomery Aeroplane Come to Grief.

San Jose, Cal., July 19.—Daniel Maloney, who had made numerous successful ascensions with Prof. Montgomery's aeroplane, fell 3,000 feet to his death at Santa Clara.

Maloney made an ascension from the grounds of Santa Clara college. About 2,000 persons watched with interest the machine as it shot upward from the college garden attached to a huge balloon. At a height of 4,000 feet, Maloney cut loose from the balloon and began maneuvering the aeroplane. He sailed gracefully about, then essayed a deep dip. Suddenly the machine swerved, hesitated and then turned over. It righted itself, sank down a considerable distance and turned over again. Maloney was clinging desperately to his seat and evidently endeavoring to regain control of the aeroplane, but all his efforts were in vain. Again the aeroplane turned in the air, the wings came together, and the man and the machine plunged straight downward, while the horrified spectators gazed helplessly.

This Year's Heat Records Broken.

There is no sign of relief and the roll of fatalities must necessarily be increased by many who, having thus far withstood the ordeal are so weak as to leave them more susceptible to the heat of to day.

All records for the summer were broken in point of high temperature, but mercifully the humidity was correspondingly less. But for this the total proportion of deaths must have been doubled. In New York the suffering was intense, especially in the crowded tenement districts, where scarcely a breath of air relieved the stifling atmosphere. Thousands who could afford the holiday flocked to the beaches, but even in the crowds, women and children fainted and men were overcome, making the trip from home a doubtful experiment, so far as securing any comfort was concerned.

It was a busy day for the hospital and the ambulances were continually on the street. Jake Cook, keeper of the monkey house at Central park, famous as an elephant trainer and the idol of the children who frequent the "300," was among the victims. The other keepers had complained of the heat, and Cook, volunteering to help them with their duties, overexerted himself, was stricken and died.

Early in the day the hot wave invaded the stock exchange, and its effect was quickly apparent upon the traders. Many of the leading operators deserted the floor and the market became listless and dull.

Water Famine Threatened.

To add to the unavoidable physical suffering, Brooklyn was threatened with a water famine, while the whole city was startled by the prospect of a strike of the icemen. The water supply in Brooklyn was reported as nearing the danger point and the water department took immediate precautions, asking that street sprinkling be temporarily suspended and warning households to be extremely economical in the use of water.

It was different with the ice question, though an expected strike did not materialize. A few ice wagon drivers stopped work, but deliveries continued. Prompt action was taken by the police and port commissioners to alleviate in some degree the suffering of the public. Orders were issued keeping open through the night the park gates and admitting those who would spend the night in these places. "Keep off the grass" signs by permission were disregarded and thousands of men, women and children deserted crowded and stifling apartments for a bed upon the cool grass. Thousands of others, too exhausted to reach the recreation grounds, slept upon the pavements in front of their homes.

Washington, July 19.—There will be no material relief from the present high temperatures throughout the country for three or four days, according to the weather bureau. Probable light showers in the West Gulf states and in the mountain regions of North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia may serve to slightly reduce the temperature in those regions.

Ticket Came Too Late.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—Mrs. J. B. Pickrel is dead as a result of the heat. Her husband went to his home with a railroad ticket which his wife was to use in traveling to a cooler place and found her dead.

Japanese Invest Vladivostok.

London, July 19.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that a Japanese army has been landed north of Vladivostok and that a complete envelopment of the fortresses is imminent.

## MANY HEAT VICTIMS

Eastern Pennsylvania and New York Suffer From Excessive Torridity.

## HUNDREDS ARE PROSTRATED

In New York City People Sleep on Grass in Parks by Thousands—Special Measures Adopted to Relieve Suffering—Record in Figures

New York, July 19.—An area of oppressive heat, that calls to mind with unpleasant vividness the record breaking summer of 1901, has settled down over the eastern and New England states, already numbering hundreds among its victims and causing indescribable suffering to thousands in this and other cities.

Form a. points last night came the story of the hottest day of the summer, attended with frequent prostrations and not a few deaths. Philadelphia reported a maximum temperature of 95.3, the highest figure officially noted. In this city the weather bureau's high mark was 96; while in Boston, where the sun's rays are wont to be tempered by an east wind, a temperature of 94 was recorded.

The official thermometers located in exposed places above the street did not, however, indicate the temperature in which the ordinary mortal moved, and many street thermometers indicated a temperature of 100 or higher, some reliable instruments registering 102 and 105. Following are maximum temperatures officially recorded in the larger cities, with the known cases of prostrations and deaths:

	Max. Temp.	Prostrations.	Deaths.
New York	93	187	23
Philadelphia	93.3	59	5
Baltimore	97.3	6	
Washington	95.3	6	
Boston	94	4	
Pittsburg	93	26	13
Buffalo	98	18	

In the above table the total of prostrations includes the fatalities.

The above figures by no means represent the sum of human suffering, as an end eases number of victims who collapsed at home, in the office or workshop were privately attended.

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## CONVENTION FILES PROTEST

New Royal Arcanum Rates Considered at Detroit Meeting.

Detroit, July 19.—One hundred delegates representing practically all of the Royal Arcanum councils in Michigan met to discuss the recent increase in the rates of the Royal Arcanum. The delegates from Ohio lodges attended the convention to pledge support of that state to any attempt to have the raise in rates reconsidered. Organization was effected at the first session and speeches were made by delegates urging that action be taken toward rescinding the raise which they declared would force the old men out of the order. Discussion among the delegates before the convention opened seemed to indicate a decided preponderance of opinion in favor of asking the supreme council to meet and reconsider the raise rates.

Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the principle of fraternal insurance, but strongly condemning the recent action of the supreme council, providing that assessments shall be based upon the attained ages at which they entered the society.

The resolutions set forth that the Royal Arcanum should remain a strictly fraternal assessment order without going upon a reserve fund basis; that a special meeting of the supreme council should be held before October 1, 1905, to set aside the new schedule of rates and that the former rates should be retained. The resolutions further ask that provision be made for one or more special assessments each year on all members to pay deficiencies that may occur in the widows' and orphans' fund.

A committee of five from the Michigan convention is authorized by the resolutions to cooperate with similar committees from other grand jurisdictions and to join in calling a meeting of the grand council to precede the special meeting of the supreme council that is requested.

## PRESIDENT CAMPS OUT.

Spends Night in Woods Telling Tales Beside Camp Fire.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19.—President Roosevelt, with three sons, accompanied by a party of cousins and friends, left Sagamore Hill on their annual camping out expedition. Campers of provisions were carried down to the four boats in waiting for the party on the president's bathing beach.

After packing away the provisions and camp outfit into the boats the president and his companions rowed away toward a point on Lloyd's Neck, which had been selected as the place of camping. The site is about five miles from Sagamore Hill. The president himself, it was arranged, should be the camp director and chief cook. Around a good camp fire the president intended to relate some of his own experiences, which always appeal to his youthful companions.

In the party, besides the president, are Theodore, Jr., Kermit and Archie Roosevelt, sons of the president; Jack, Phillip and George Roosevelt, sons of Wm. M. Roosevelt; two sons of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, a neighbor of the president and a friend of Theodore, Jr., who is visiting him.

## OUTING'S TRAGIC END.

Father and Son Drown While Wife and Mother Looks On.

Southampton, L. I., July 19.—The yearly outing of George A. Hulse and his family of eight had a tragic ending when Hulse and his 11-year-old son lost their lives by drowning while Mrs. Hulse and the six little ones looked on, helpless to render aid.

The party had gone to the beach and the boy was bathing. He was unable to swim, and when he ventured beyond his depth the father rushed to his assistance. Both were caught in a strong current and dragged down. With the aid of a clam digger whom she found a mile away up the beach Mrs. Hulse succeeded in getting the bodies ashore.

## HELP FOR BERTHA CLAICHE.

New York Women to Provide Counsel for Her Trial.

New York, July 19.—Bertha Claiche, the French girl indicted for murder in the first degree by the grand jury for killing Emile Gendron, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial. No attempt was made to secure an early trial for the girl and she will have to remain in prison until the fall session.

The girl, who says that for six years past Gendron had her lead an immoral life and that she killed him to escape this slavery, looked very pale and wan when led back to prison. Sympathetic women who paid a lawyer to defend her during the preliminary examination have retained legal counsel for her during the coming trial.

## STEAMBOAT HITS ROPE.

Girl Swept Overboard and Drowned; Passenger Killed.

## DISTRIBUTING ALIENS.

Problem of Immigration That Is Receiving Much Attention.

## SCHEME TO BENEFIT ITALIANS

Efforts of Italy's Ambassador at Washington to Bring About a Movement of Incoming Italians Toward Our Agricultural Sections Particularly the South—Work of Diverting Immigrants From Cities.

How to effect a proper and equitable distribution of the million or more aliens who reach these shores annually is a problem that is receiving a great deal of attention not only from our government but from European countries, says the New York Post's Washington correspondent. Signor Mayor des Planchies, the Italian ambassador, recently returned from an extended tour of the south, where he went to make an investigation into labor conditions with a view to diverting Italian immigrants from the slums of New York, Chicago and other large cities to the cotton fields and sparsely inhabited territory in the southern states. He is now engaged in preparing the report he will make to his government. There is reason to believe that he will strongly urge that measures be taken at the Italian ports of embarkation to induce his countrymen who come to America to go to the agricultural sections to seek employment where labor is not plentiful. Living conditions in the south and west are much higher than in the city slums, where so many Italians congest on arrival in the United States.

W. F. Wilcox, special agent of the census office and formerly chief statistician, was questioned recently on the migratory movements of native whites and blacks and aliens in the United States. He was asked, "What are the number and increase of foreign-born whites in the south?"

Leaving Oklahoma and Indian Territory out of consideration, he replied, "There were in the south in 1890, 516,000 foreign-born whites, and in 1900, 542,600, showing an increase of only 5 per cent among the immigrants in the south, while in the whole country the foreign-born were 9,100,000 in 1890, and 10,200,000 in 1900, an increase of about 1,100,000, or 12 per cent. These figures show that neither in number nor in rate of increase is the south getting its share of the foreign-born immigrants."

"What is the number and increase of northern whites in the south?"

"In 1890 there were 582,000 white natives of the north Atlantic, north central and western states living in the south, *i.e.*, excluding Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In 1900 there were 725,000, showing that the southern states at the present time contain 183,000 more white natives of the north and west than they do white immigrants from abroad."

"Is the south gaining more population from the north and west than it is from abroad?"

"No. It must be remembered that many southerners by birth migrate to the north and west, while almost none move out of the country. In 1890 there were 1,038,400 natives of the south living outside of the south. In 1900 the number had risen to 1,116,000. This shows that the south suffers a net loss from the migrations of native whites, but it shows also that the loss is rapidly decreasing. In 1890 the net loss of the south by the balance of migration on the part of native whites was 456,000. In 1900 it was only 391,000."

"What are the facts regarding the migrations of negroes?"

"Of course, the number of negroes born in the northern and western states is very small. The net loss of southern negroes by migration to other parts of the country in 1890 was 218,000, and in 1900, 323,000. These figures show that the two races of the south are changing in opposite directions. The net loss of southern whites during the decade decreased 65,000, and the net loss of the southern negroes increased 105,000."

Frank Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, has called meetings of railroad men at his office in an attempt to devise some plan, working in cooperation with the transportation lines, to withdraw the aliens from the cities to the country. The failure to provide for a widespread distribution of the newcomers, taken with the exertions of foreign countries to send their surplus population over seas, combines to maintain alien colonies in the cities. Mr. Sargent, after making personal investigations and talking with the heads of the municipal charities in New York, Boston and other principal ports of entry, holds that such colonies are open to objection not merely on political grounds, but in a far greater degree for social and sanitary reasons.

The tremendous expenditures in our large cities for the support of indigent foreigners; the records of the lesser criminal and police courts; the roster of the public hospitals, jails, asylums and reformatory institutions; the gorged habitations of aliens in the cities, have impressed deeply on all who have studied the problem the imperative necessity of diffusing through many outlets the ever inflowing tide.

The theory has been that if a number of families coming from the same neighborhood abroad could be induced to leave the beaten path and settle in a section of country where there were no other aliens, later arrivals would follow the new trail. This problem is one for the large seaboard cities to solve.

## JEROME ON TRUSTS.

Everything Taught by Them Improves, Says New York Lawyer.

One of the points of the Ottawa (Kan.) Chautauqua always has been that if possible its speakers shall advocate reform of some sort. The programme was arranged this year with especial reference to just that principle. The officers of the assembly selected Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and William T. Jerome, district attorney of New York, says a dispatch from Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Jerome, who spoke the other day, said in part:

"Yet of the west have kept and do keep a vita interest in everything, and for that I admire you. You are fitted with good lands out here, and you look at the world with healthy eyes and ripe minds. You lack the cynicism of the east, but you should not forget how differently we live. In the west you make mistakes sometimes, of course—a bad bond for a state treasurer is taken or you have a bad failure—but you pick up courage and go ahead into the field of commerce and make another start. Those things are experiments with you."

"In the east, with its dense population, we cannot try those experiments. We must be conservative. You think of us as effete casters, crushed beneath the iron bed of Pierpont Morgan, Russell Sage and such, and we think of you as down-trodden Kansans. You think of Wall street and you groan."

"My dear people, Wall street has legitimate functions. Who is building your railroads, digging your wells, financing your great undertakings if not Wall Street? When you strike a blow at the financial interests of the country you hurt yourselves. This may not please you, but I did not come all the way out here to say something to please you."

"All this talk about trusts is mostly nonsense. I tell you, and I hold no brief from the trusts, that no man has been in a position to know more of the intricacies of trusts than I have, and yet I declare that nothing in this country has been touched by a trust that has not grown and improved. Despicable a man as is John D. Rockefeller, you have only to look at your country crossroads to find him, in a sneaky way, doing exactly as he has done."

"This is business, and business is war. This is commerce, this is competition, it is war and strife. I do not say that this is moral. It is immoral. But don't tell me that if the men at the crossroads had more power they would not use it to their own advantage or that they would use it any better than Rockefeller uses it."

## WEALTH IN GOPHER HOLE.

How Negro Girl Stumbled on Rich Vein of Gold by Accident.

Miss Nannie Brown, an eighteen-year-old colored domestic girl, while searching for a stray cow near Homestead, a half mile east of Butte, Mont., stumbled into a gopher hole in which gold glittered, says a dispatch from Butte, Mont. The girl carried a piece of sparkling rock home, and assays show that it carried over \$1,000 to the ton.

The girl led her employers to the gopher hole, and the whole country was at once staked off, the locators being Con Conklin, S. W. Brown, Al Stevens and Miss Brown, who received an equal share. Two shafts have been sunk thirty feet, revealing two large gold leads in which the free gold can be easily seen. About \$6,000 worth of rock is in sight already and excitement runs high over the discovery.

James Brown, formerly city editor of the Butte Inter Mountain, located a claim a hundred feet to the side of the gold leads, but later abandoned the property, missing the gold vein which the burrowing gopher revealed to the negro girl.

## MOST POPULAR NOVELS.

"David Copperfield" First, Then "Uncle Tom's Cabin" "Ben-Hur" Third.

The Rev. H. C. Monser, formerly of Columbia, Mo., now pastor of the Christian church of Champaign, Ill., has, after devoting several years' research, ascertained the most popular novel in the world, his object being to deliver lectures on the subject, says a Columbia (Mo.) dispatch to the Kansas City Star. To secure the desired information not only the records of booksellers were consulted, but other means were adopted to ascertain the general opinion on the subject.

The research covered England, France, Germany and other foreign countries. The results were such that no doubt is left on the subject, the figures showing the difference of many thousand between the three leading novels and those less popular. By all means "David Copperfield" is the most popular novel ever published. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is second and "Ben-Hur" is a close third. The result is obviously startling to American authors.

## Favorite Tune of Japanese Soldiers.

"Marching Through Georgia" is said to be the favorite tune of the Japanese soldiers. Native music has no marches, as it is without "time." Patriotic Japanese composers have, however, since the war began remedied this defect by adapting various foreign pieces. The soldiers have picked up the new airs and sing with great delight the Japanese words fitted to them.

## Italy's New Stamps.

The king of Italy has ordered the issue of new postal stamps for the kingdom. The new stamps will show views of the principal Italian cities, famous monuments, churches and other objects of general interest.

## DEPEW'S BOOM TOWN

Community Near Buffalo Where Equitable Lost \$200,000.

## GIGANTIC REAL ESTATE OPERATION

History of Improvement Company to Which Equitable Life Society Was a Liberal Lender—Scheme Conducted in High Finance Style—Senator's Name Heads List of Stockholders Consenting to Loan of \$300,000.

The Depew Improvement company, which obtained \$240,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance society upon a mortgage that has resulted in an apparent loss to the society of over \$200,000, is now in the hands of a receiver, says a special dispatch from Buffalo to the New York World. A train of victims stretching behind it tells the story of a gigantic real estate operation conducted on the principles of high finance.

Chauncey M. Depew, who, when examined by Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, said that he did not advise the Equitable loan of \$270,000 to the improvement company, heads the list of those who signed as stockholders the certificate of consent to the mortgage filed in the county clerk's office of Erie county on Jan. 17, 1898. Mr. Depew's name appears also at the head of the signatures to annual reports of the improvement company.

The history of this company is one of financial deals arising from the overcapitalization and efforts of a few insiders to unload at the expense of friends and credulous business men. Some of the most prominent residents of Buffalo were caught in the game.

The Depew Improvement company was organized in 1892 with a capital of \$1,500,000. It bought a large tract of land, since called Depew, about twelve miles east of Buffalo. The prime movers in the deal were the late Walter S. Webb and Charles A. Gould of New York and John A. Spoor of Chicago. They had the controlling stock, and the remainder of it was sold to leading business men of Buffalo. Among them were John L. Williams, John J. Albright, who became president of the company and who was recently married to the Ryan trustees of the Equitable as director in that society for the policy holders; the late Erasmus G. Warren, Henry W. Box, George Urban, Jr., James A. Roberts, Charles E. Clark and William H. Orcutt.

In 1897, when the improvement company had been reduced by the hard times of the early nineties to severe straits, Webb figured out a plan of unloading the stock. New blood was injected into the concern. A thousand shares of stock were sold to Depew, 1,333 to H. McK. Twombly, 2,000 to John Jacob Astor, 1,547 to W. Seward Webb, Gould reduced his holdings to 1,050 shares, Spoor to 616 and H. Walter Webb to 1,114. Harriman & Co. had 200 shares and the Depew Improvement company 390.

No sooner had these New York financiers been brought into the deal than the Depew Improvement company decided to borrow a sum not exceeding \$300,000. The certificate of consent filed in the county clerk's office at Buffalo reads as follows:

"We stockholders do hereby consent that the company may borrow money not to exceed \$300,000 at 6 per cent and may issue therefor its bonds, promissory notes or other evidence of debt, and that it may secure said loan by mortgaging its real property, together with the improvements thereon."

The names signed to this certificate are: Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, W. Seward Webb, John Jacob Astor, H. Walter Webb, H. C. Duval, M. T. Cowperthwaite, Henry W. Box, Wilson S. Bissell, estate of John L. Williams, George Urban, Jr., Harriman & Co., Charles A. Gould, Daniel O'Day, Depew Improvement company and John A. Spoor. The total number of shares of stock owned by these men was 10,123.

The company succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$250,000 from the Equitable Life. It gave in return for this sum a mortgage on property valued by the state insurance department at \$150,000. It was understood by the Buffalo stockholders in the Depew company that the mortgage was guaranteed by Mr. Depew and other New York stockholders. Both as a stockholder in the company and as director of the Equitable Mr. Depew had passed favorably on the mortgage.

The improvement company, instead of improving, went from bad to worse, and it became impossible to get enough stockholders together to do business. Mr. Depew, it is said, was one of the few men in the concern who would even discuss its condition. About two or three years ago an attempt was made to assess the stockholders 40 per cent on their stock, in order to straighten out the company's affairs, but very few of the stockholders came up with the money.

The Equitable Life was finally forced to foreclose on its mortgage and put the improvement company in the hands of a receiver. The property was bid in by the Equitable for \$50,000, which meant a loss of over \$200,000. Henry W. Box, who in 1897 was vice president of the company and who had general charge of the laying out of the new village of Depew, in a recent interview freely criticised the financial management of the company. He said:

"Walter Webb, General Superintendent Spoor, of the Wagner Palace Car company, and Charles A. Gould, of the Gould Coupling company, were the first manipulators of the company and the purchasers of the property. The tract covered about 1,000 acres, and the capital was placed at \$1,000,000—the too great. The manage-

ment of the company was an outrage.

The trouble all the way through was really bad management. After Walter Webb had brought into the company Mr. Depew, John Jacob Astor and other New York financiers, high salaried men were employed, at an aggregate expense of \$20,000 a year. Mingel, the general manager, received \$15,000 a year. This expense lasted during several years, when you couldn't give away anything in the form of real estate.

"The bottom finally dropped out of the scheme and the company went into the hands of a receiver. An assessment of 40 per cent was levied on the stock about two years ago to pay off the mortgage that had been given to the Equitable."

"What became of that money? The mortgage wasn't paid off."

"Well," replied Mr. Box, "most of us refused to stand for the assessment. Several stockholders paid, however. I know that, for they told me so. At the time the loan was made it was, in my opinion, a good one. The property on which the mortgage was given was fully worth the amount of the mortgage. I believe it was worth double that sum."

"Mr. Depew from his first connection with the company was sincerely desirous, I believe, of making it a success. He borrowed money and pledged his individual security. He was the only man I could ever find willing to talk about it. The largeness of the deal and the men interested in it, it was thought, would carry it through."

In referring to the interest of the New York Central Railroad company in the village of Depew, Mr. Box said:

"The improvement company turned over to the Central for locomotive works 100 acres at less than cost. Webb insisted on that. The effort to bring the Merchants' Dispatch car shops to Depew failed. The New York Central, which controls the stock of the company, had committed itself to Rochester, and that handicapped the improvement company."

"Aside from the Central locomotive works, the Gould concerns are the only big industries in Depew village. There are the Gould Coupling company, the Gould Storage Buttery company, the Gould Axle Forge company and the Gould Steel plant. Other concerns there are the Railway Steel Spring company and the Magnus Metal company. The American Car and Foundry company closed three years ago."

President Michael J. Garry, of the village, said:

"There is no reason why the Depew Improvement company should be in such a bad way, but I understand that the directors got into a mixup among themselves. Considering things, conditions here are prosperous. We have about 3,700 residents and about 800 dwelling houses. We need more of them, for people can't get a house now unless they buy one."

Depew has all the characteristics of a boom town. The houses are scattered, street are laid out and paved and there are a lot of shops. There are waterworks and electric power, and a street car line which runs to Buffalo. In the boom days several wealthy residents of Buffalo built homes in Depew. In reports filed with the county clerk the improvement company stated that its assets amounted to at least \$100,000 and that its debts did not exceed \$300,000, exclusive of liability on its capital stock.

## IMPROVING MANCHURIA.

How Japanese Example to the Chinese Proves Very Beneficial.

The Chicago News correspondent with General Nogi's army in Manchuria cables as follows:

"Among other measures for the regeneration of Manchuria adopted by Oyama is the quartering of Japanese soldiers in almost every native house throughout the thousands of square miles of territory now held by the mikado's men. These soldiers set the population an example of personal cleanliness and order that is highly beneficial. The opportunity for personal observation of this new manner of life is already benefiting the Chinese, who are beginning to copy the improvements thereon."

The names signed to this certificate are: Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, W. Seward Webb, John Jacob Astor, H. C. Duval, M. T. Cowperthwaite, Henry W. Box, Wilson S. Bissell, estate of John L. Williams, George Urban, Jr., Harriman & Co., Charles A. Gould, Daniel O'Day, Depew Improvement company and John A. Spoor. The total number of shares of stock owned by these men was 10,123.

The company succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$250,000 from the Equitable Life.

It gave in return for this sum a mortgage on property valued by the state insurance department at \$150,000. It was understood by the Buffalo stockholders in the Depew company that the mortgage was guaranteed by Mr. Depew and other New York stockholders.

Both as a stockholder in the company and as director of the Equitable Mr. Depew had passed favorably on the mortgage.

The improvement company, instead of improving, went from bad to worse, and it became impossible to get enough stockholders together to do business.

Mr. Depew, it is said, was one of the few men in the concern who would even discuss its condition.

About two or three years ago an attempt was made to assess the stockholders 40 per cent on their stock, in order to straighten out the company's affairs, but very few of the stockholders came up with the money.

The Equitable Life was finally forced to foreclose on its mortgage and put the improvement company in the hands of a receiver.

The property was bid in by the Equitable for \$50,000, which meant a loss of over \$200,000.

Henry W. Box, who in 1897 was vice president of the company and who had general charge of the laying out of the new village of Depew, in a recent interview freely criticised the financial management of the company.

He said:

"Walter Webb, General Superintendent Spoor, of the Wagner Palace Car company, and Charles A. Gould, of the Gould Coupling company, were the first manipulators of the company and the purchasers of the property. The tract covered about 1,000 acres, and the capital was placed at \$1,000,000—the too great. The manage-

## TELEPATHIC COURTING

Minister's Romance With Woman He Does Not Know.

## GREETS HIM DAILY IN SPIRIT

Rev. H. W. Bigelow of Newark, N. J., Declares Young Woman to Whom He Has Never Spoken, Whom He Saw but Once, Assumes Him That They Will Meet—Has Sought Her in Vain for Seven Years.

"The bottom finally dropped out of the scheme and the



## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENCE BUILDING,  
30 North Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.  
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.  
Daily Founded in 1887.  
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class  
matter.

## MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news-stands: Balmey's Book Store, Balmey's News-Dept., Lumm's Cigar Store, Bummell's Cigar Store, Neninger's Pool Room, and Lewis' Candy and Tobacco Stand.

U.S. POSTAGE PAID

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905

When the Pennsylvania railroad's new eighteen-hour New York-Chicago express ran into a freight train last Saturday while running at a rate of seventy miles an hour, it ploughed straight through the wreck and the passengers did not know until afterwards what had caused the stoppage of the train. The accident furnishes new evidence concerning the safety of fast trains. One running on a slower schedule would have been derailed and many persons probably would have been injured.

## FATHER HUTHMACHER.

The Wyandot Union-Republican, of Upper Sandusky, pays the following tribute to the late Father Huthmacher:

The Union-Republican grieves with the entire community in the death of the Rev. Father A. Huthmacher. He was one of God's noblemen and the world was made better by his having lived in it. He was a man with a heart, tender, patient and ever charitable, and this, in a measure, explains his great popularity and the grief that now prevails throughout the community. He was liked by all classes, regardless of creed or denomination, and it is safe to assert that no death in this locality has ever occasioned more genuine sorrow. He lived for the good of others and we are sure he is now enjoying to the full the reward his life of industry and true Christianity so well deserved.

## KISSED BY LAFAYETTE.

Mrs. Close Who is Dead at Ninety-three.

Paterson, N. J., July 19.—Mrs. E. A. R. Close, who had lived in Paterson for ninety-three years, died yesterday at her home, 707 Fair street, from a stroke of paralysis. She well remembered General Lafayette's visit to Paterson, and used to take delight in telling how he had kissed her and the other young women who assisted in receiving him on that occasion. Mrs. Close's father assisted in the building of the First Presbyterian church here, and she was one of the organizers and first teachers in the Sunday school. Her husband died about forty years ago. The General hospital, Orphan Asylum and Old Ladies' Home were all substantially remembered by Mrs. Close during her life.

## A LEGAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Navarre School so Held by Judge Harter.

Judge Harter, of the common pleas court, before whom was tried two weeks ago the case of the Navarre board of education vs. John Heintzelman, on Monday handed down a decision in which he held that the Navarre high school was a legal high school as required under the laws of Ohio and that the certificate granted the board of education for such a school is such as to meet the requirements of the law and that the school as conducted constitutes a high school in the meaning of the statutes.

The suit was brought by the board of education against Mr. Heintzelman to recover tuition for children sent to the school. Mr. Heintzelman claimed that the school was only an elementary one. The decision was awaited with interest by all interested in the Navarre schools as much depended upon the outcome of the trial.

## TO WIND UP BUSINESS.

Anton Gallo Files a Petition of Voluntary Bankruptcy.

Anton Gallo, who formerly conducted a wholesale fruit house in North Erie street, and who has had financial difficulties for a few weeks, filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court in Cleveland Tuesday placing his debts at \$5,100, with no assets. Attorney G. B. Eggert filed the petition for the applicant.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't sent 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## PLATT'S SOLE REGRET.

He Would Play Politics Differently Another Time.

New York, July 19.—Senator Thomas C. Platt, who celebrated his seventy-second birthday on Saturday last, was at his office in the city today looking the picture of health. He said that he never felt better and was at peace with all the world.

The senator gave a birthday party on Saturday at his country home at Highland Mills, which was attended by many of his personal and political friends. He also received hundreds of telegrams of congratulation.

Senator Platt refused to talk politics today. He said: "I am resting just now and watching the drift of events. I shall not be in the city again this week, and do not know when I shall meet any politicians. But I am in good health and feeling well. I have been in the political game a long time and have never made a dollar out of it, for which I am thankful. I have many good friends and it was very pleasant to receive kind messages from so many of them on Saturday. But, after all, I do not know that the political game is worth while. I do know that if I had my life to live over I should play politics differently from the way I have in the past."

"But you have been successful at the game."

"Perhaps; but there are other considerations. Gratitude and ingratitude are powerful factors in politics."

"How would you play the game if you could play it all over?"

"I shall not tell you. I shall not tell any one what I have in mind. If I did it would open a broad field of discussion and maybe lead to developments, so it is just as well to stop with the statement that I would play the game differently if I could play it over."

Politicians familiar with Senator Platt's methods and knowing his loyalty to his friends will interpret for themselves his reference to playing politics differently if he could play the game over again. They will recall the events of the past three years, when the senator suffered a full measure of ingratitude in return for great political favors and unswerving loyalty.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Wm. Vogt Gets That for Repairing Asylum Arch.

Canton, July 18.—Contracts were awarded at a meeting of the county commissioners Monday for the repairing of bridges and culverts which were damaged by recent heavy rains.

The contract for the repair of the asylums, northeast of Massillon, was let to William Vogt, of Massillon. The bid was \$1,647.50. The Canton-Akron railway has agreed to contribute \$400 toward the expenditure and to make the necessary fill.

The contract for the repair of the Niles abutments, northeast of Massillon, was also let to William Vogt. The bid was \$395.50. The Houtz box culvert in Pike township will be repaired by Peter Schissler, of Canton, at a cost of \$649.50. William Vogt & Son received the contract for the repair of the Everhard bridge on the Pigeon Run road. The bid was \$361.29.

## MITE BOXES ROBBED.

The Salvation Army Discovers Thefts in Canton.

Canton, July 17.—It seems that the mite boxes placed in public places by the Salvation Army for the collection of funds to give the poor children and their mothers are out at the lake, are being robbed in a systematic manner. Within the past few days the small boxes left at several places have been missing. At the Barnett box containing between \$4 and \$5 was stolen Saturday night. Another containing a small collection was stolen from Charles O. Boyer's grocery establishment. Other places report similar losses.

In the rush for lake cars on the public square Sunday afternoon, a three-year-old child was separated from her parents, and stepping in front of an approaching car was struck by the fender and carried a short distance. The child was rescued from her perilous position by an onlooker. The girl was slightly bruised.

## THE HOTTEST DAY.

Thermometers Registered 95

Degrees in the Shade.

Down town thermometers registered 94 and 95 degrees above zero in the shade at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, making this the hottest day of the year. In the sun some thermometers jumped as high as 120 degrees, almost an unprecedented reading.

A wind from the north is all that saved the town from being literally boiled out Monday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for information.

## THE LAYING OF CORNER STONES

Two Impressive Services to be Held This Summer.

## THE U. B. SERVICE ON JULY 30.

Date for the Presbyterian Services Has Not Been Determined

Upon but Will Not be Before

September 1—A Stone of the

Old Foundation to be Used in

the New Walls.

According to present plans, there will be two impressive church services in Massillon this summer at the times of the laying of the cornerstones of the Presbyterian and United Brethren churches. The U. B. church is nearer completion than is the Presbyterian church, and the first service will be held Sunday, July 30. The church is located at the corner of Tremont street and Pietzcker avenue.

The Rev. James Jones, pastor, has charge a programme and hopes to have Bishop Mathews, of Chicago, present. Other church dignitaries will be present.

A committee from the officers of the Presbyterian church has the matter in charge of the laying of the cornerstone of that edifice. The time of the Presbyterian services has not been determined upon and will not be for some time as that will wholly depend upon the progress made by the builders.

The stone has been selected and is one that formed a pillar under the tower of the old church. It is a fine piece of red sandstone and has not been injured by its fifty years of use in the old foundation. When the stone was removed, the under side, which had been in contact with the ground for fifty years, presented its natural color. A bit of sentiment is attached to this stone by the older members and the committee was pleased to be able to use a stone from the old foundation.

Another committee has decided to have the cornerstone placed in the northeast corner of the wall. It will thus face Hill and Plum streets and be in a conspicuous position. The main entrance to the church will be from Hill street and in the middle of the front wall.

The Presbyterian cornerstone will not be placed in the wall near the ground, as is generally the case, but about ten feet from the sidewalk and on a line with the floor of the main auditorium. The basement will extend several feet above the sidewalk and the main room will be still higher. A large number of basement window frames are now in position and within a few days the outside walls will be completed to the floor of the main room. The committee thinks that September 1 will not be too early a date approximately for the laying of the cornerstone.

Bricklayers are still at work on the basement walls, which will form supports to the main part of the building. Several cross walls are yet to be constructed.

## AT UPPER SANDUSKY.

Funeral Arrangements for the Late Father Huthmacher.

[From the Wyandot Union Republican.]

The remains of the Rev. Father Aloysius Huthmacher, who died at Massillon Saturday morning, reached this city Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, over the Pennsylvania railway. They were met at the depot by a large concourse of people, estimated at fifteen hundred, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, of which deceased was a member, the Catholic Knights of Ohio, the ladies of the Altar Society of St. Peter's, the ladies of the Blessed Virgin Sodality, the scholars of the parochial school, members of the congregation and friends, and the Rev. Father Forrer, pastor of St. Peter's, the Rev. Father Mizer, pastor of Our Lady of Consolation, of Carey, and the Rev. Father Gerz, pastor of St. Joseph's, of Kirby.

The procession was formed with the members of the C. M. B. A. and the C. K. of O. in the lead, and marched to St. Peter's church, which had been appropriately draped in mourning, where the body was received according to the ritual of the Catholic religion, after which the casket was opened and those who desired were permitted to view the remains.

The casket was kept opened throughout the night and Monday and was guarded by members of the C. M. B. A. and C. K. of O.

The remains were viewed by hundreds of people. The funeral will occur Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Poin Breeze, Chautauqua, Smithville, Ohio, August 5th to 20th. Wm. Jenning, Proprietor, Augst 15th. J. B. Eberly, Proprietor and Manager.

## MISUSE OF MAIIS.

"Patriotic Studies" Sent Out Under Congressional Franks.

New York, July 19.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says that what is declared to be wholesale misuse of the United States mails and the franking privilege, is now taking place in Washington in the name of reform. The International Reform Bureau, which styles itself "the First Christian Lobby" and which has been engaged in righting everything that its manager deems to be wrong, is using the franks of Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Representative Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, to send through the mails a book about the work in Washington of the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent and treasurer of the International Reform Bureau.

The book is called "Patriotic Studies."

It purports to be a part of the Congressional Record, and contains one document which was ordered to be printed during the second session of the Forty-seventh congress, on motion of Senator Wellington, on December 20, 1902.

The book contains another document, ordered to be printed in the second session of the Fifty-eighth congress, on motion of Senator Gallinger. On the strength of this last being a bona fide document, the book has obtained access to the mails on the congressional

franks.

The document in question is "Senate Document No. 150." It is simply a puff for the International Reform Bureau. It lauds the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts as the bureau's founder, gives the address of the bureau as No. 205 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., and gives its telephone number. It also advertises a great many books printed by the Rev. Dr. Crafts, ranging in price from \$1.75 to 10 cents. The book weighs more than seventeen ounces, so that if it paid postage it would cost 9 cents to send it through the mails as third class matter.

Enclosed with each copy sent out under frank is a return envelope, also franked.

Persons to whom the book is sent are asked to return the book if they do not want to purchase it, and if they do want to purchase it to use the frank in sending back to the reform

bureau the sum of 25 cents, for the good of the cause. The government is not only giving to the reform bureau nine cents postage on each copy of the book sent out from Washington, but also giving nine cents postage on the return of each copy that does not find a purchaser.

Thirty-five thousand envelopes were printed for the use of the reform bureau with the frank of Representative Gillett, which means that 35,000 copies of the book are now burdening the mails, and it is presumed that an equal number of envelopes were printed with the frank of Senator Gallinger for the same purpose.

Seventy thousand copies of this book weigh about 1,260,000 ounces, or 18,750 pounds, or 35 tons. The postage one way that the government is giving free amounts to \$4,300. The return postage would increase the bill to \$12,000.

This scheme is carried on without the knowledge of Representative Gillett, who has been absent for several months on a trip to the Pacific coast. When the scheme of making the United States a free carrier for the sale and return of "Patriotic Studies" was ready to launch Mr. Bassett, an agent of the reform bureau, waited on Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Gillett's secretary. It was explained how nicely the government could be made the agent of the book merely by enclosing another franked envelope for the return of the publication. Mr. Gibbs refused to sanction the scheme, and said he did not think the postal officials would sanction it.

He said Mr. Gillett was absent and was very careful about the use of his frank, and Mr. Gibbs cautioned the reformers to be very careful about what they did.

The next move was on the post office of the House of Representatives. The postmaster refused to endorse the plan and declined to handle the mail matter until it had been passed on by higher officials.

Application was next made to the capitol postoffice inspector, who looks after such questions. The inspector shook his head. Agents of the reform bureau then went to the city post office here. They saw the superintendent of mails, who said the scheme seemed to him to be so novel and so irregular that he would not let the books go through. Application was made to another officer with the same result.

Finally the request was made to a still higher official, who, eager to help along the reform bureau, gave the necessary assent, and since then the mail cars have been fairly groaning beneath loads of "Patriotic Studies."

That Little Pain in Your Back threatens your kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which costs only one dollar. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood. All druggists \$1; 6 bottles \$5.

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When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

## CONSENTED FROM SENSE OF DUTY

Bishop Explains Father Huthmacher's Appointment.

## SELECTED BECAUSE CAPABLE.

Impressive Services Over the Body of the Dead Pastor Were Held Tuesday Morning at Upper Sandusky—Interment Made in a Plot Selected Some Time Ago by Father Huthmacher.

At the funeral of the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher at Upper Sandusky on Tuesday, Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, took occasion to explain the transfer of Father Huthmacher to St. Mary's church in this city. Bishop Horstmann's remarks are quoted in the Wyandot Union-Republican in part as follows:

"When I approached concerning the subject of the transfer, Father Huthmacher said that he was troubled with insomnia and nervous prostration and that he wondered why he should be requested to take up the new charge, which he could not manage without an assistant, when he was happy and contented here in Upper Sandusky. But the bishop said, after explaining that he selected him, thinking him the most capable of filling the place out of the Cleveland diocese, he willingly consented."

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Lulu Miller has returned home after a few days spent in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Suhr left Sunday for a three weeks' stay at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mrs. C. W. Skeels has been called to New Cumberland by the death of her brother, J. D. Tressel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Powers left Wednesday for Cedar Point to attend the Knights of Columbus outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meuser left Tuesday morning for a week's outing at Cleveland, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt and Miss Helen Anderson returned Sunday afternoon from a week's outing at State Mills.

A. J. Boerner and Miss Agatha Boerner left Monday morning for New York for an extended visit with relatives and friends.

George Orr, en route from Franklin, Pa., to visit relatives in Cleveland, fell from a train at Kingsville, O., on Monday and was killed.

Mrs. G. L. Albrecht and Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dimon will leave for New York Tuesday afternoon, expecting to sail for Genoa next Saturday.

Daniel F. Burns, a Cleveland &amp; Pittsburgh railroad conductor, was killed Monday by a train in the yards at Mingo Junction, O. Burns was 25 years old.

Several farmers in the vicinity of Cadiz, have been offering \$2 a day and board for harvest hands, and complain they are unable to secure help even at that offer.

Miss Esther Davis and Mr. Moses Hughes were married Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride in North Hill street, by the Rev. George Darsie.

Donald Timmons, 12 years old, while playing on the streets at Cadiz one evening last week ran into a playmate and fractured his skull, death resulting Tuesday morning.

Martha Bowman, 9 years old, died at Wooster on Tuesday from blood poisoning, the result of a slight wound on her foot caused by stepping on a carpet tack three weeks ago.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fletcher, of Cleveland, on Tuesday, a son. The parents are now visiting Mrs. Fletcher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Keller, in East South street.

The Misses Helen and Laura Whitman, Mary Bernard, Adelaide Volkmar, Florence Snyder and Ida Wampler left Monday morning for Turkeyfoot lake, where they will form Camp Ramble's Rest for two weeks.

Henry W. Holzbach has moved his barber shop from the building next to the Union hotel to his new quarters in West Main street. He will move his household goods from Canal street to rooms over the shop in a few days.

Monday afternoon John Klochan, an Italian, while on a ferry boat crossing the Ohio river at Bellaire was drowned in a peculiar manner. His hat blew off into the river, and when Klochan reached for it he fell into the water.

Henry Popte, who has been visiting relatives in this city for a week past, returned to his home in Chester, Neb., accompanied by Mrs. Henry Vogt and Mrs. Mary Kiefer, on Sunday. Mrs. Vogt and Mrs. Kiefer will spend a month with relatives at Chester.

The farmers of the western part of Stark county have their wheat crop cut and are now making hay as rapidly as possible to get that crop out of the way for the rapidly ripening oat crop. The past week has improved the corn crop one hundred per cent.

The body of an unknown was found in the Ohio river at Blacks island dike, near Steubenville, on Monday. It was that of a white man about 40 years old; height 5 feet 7 inches; weight 150 pounds; dark hair, two weeks' growth of beard; dark striped pants, black coat, blue shirt, gray socks, shoes almost new, and light suspenders.

The Rev. Harvey Stoner, of Johnstown, Pa., a former resident of the western part of the county, conducted services in the First Reformed church Sunday morning. In the evening he assisted in the services in the Tabernacle west of the city. Here he met many friends with whom he spent his boyhood days.

The annual outing given by the Bee Hive Company to its employees and their friends took the form of a trip up the canal which was enjoyed by seventy-five persons, Tuesday evening. A boat had been draped with flags and music was furnished by a number of the excursionists. Lunch baskets were carried and supper was eaten during the trip. No stop was made up the canal and the party returned late in the evening.

Mrs. Hannah Carroll, 82 years old, of Steubenville, has the whooping cough. She had been nursing her grandchildren, who are afflicted with the disease, and the physicians say that there is no doubt about the aged woman's affliction. Mrs. Baker has "whooped" just like the children, but is recovering. She insists upon using only the remedies in vogue when she was a little girl and says she will soon be rid of the cough.

Patrolman and Mrs. Andrew Wilhelm, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Goebel and daughter Marie, of Canton, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Frost and daughter Marguerite, of Massillon, and Miss Edith Schuler, Charles and George Schuler, of West Brookfield, were entertained at dinner on Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. X. Kern at Silver Hill farm, in honor of their daughter Ellen's birthday. Miss Kern received much beautiful china.

George Darling, a civil war veteran of Findlay, recently sent his discharge paper to Washington to have some corrections made, and was surprised yesterday to receive it together with a voucher for nearly \$200 clothing money due him during his term of service.

Darling was only fifteen years old when he entered the service and was sent from home. The amount had never been applied for.

## OBITUARY.

MRS. SARAH HUTCHINSON.

Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson, aged 28 years, died at the state hospital Sunday morning. The deceased was admitted from Columbian county three months ago and had only come from England a little over a year ago. The body was sent to Washingtonville for interment.

JOHN POWDERMARKER.

John Powdermarker, aged 52 years, a former resident of Lorain, died at the state hospital Sunday. A brother arrived Sunday and accompanied the body to the deceased's former home, where interment will be made.

DEATH OF TWO SONS.

Joseph and James Clark, the seven-weeks-old sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, of 90 South Erie street, died of convulsions Monday night at about 10:30 o'clock. The fatal illness was noticed during the afternoon. The deaths occurred but fifteen minutes apart. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning but the time depends upon the return of the Rev. Michael Vollmeyer from Upper Sandusky. He is expected in the city this evening.

MANY VICTIMS  
OF HEAT WAVE.

## One Crazed Mother Kills Her Babe With Knife.

## GREAT SUFFERING FELT TODAY.

## Ten Thousand New York Men, Women and Children Slept on the Beach at Coney Island

## Last Night—More Deaths from Heat Reported.

New York, July 19.—It is estimated that ten thousand men, women and children slept on the beach at Coney Island last night to escape the heat in the city. Trains up to midnight were crowded with passengers from the city. Police guarded the sleepers. The temperature on the beach fell to seventy-four by daylight.

More heat and greater suffering are promised here today. Before 7 a. m. five deaths were reported, two of persons falling from windows where they had been sleeping, others from exhaustion.

In Brooklyn a heat crazed mother plunged a carving knife into her sleeping nineteen-months-old child, killing it instantly.

Cincinnati, July 19.—Three more deaths from heat were reported early today. A brisk breeze during the forenoon tempered the heat considerably.

Philadelphia, July 19.—Torrid weather prevails again today in this city and vicinity. The intense heat continued through the night and at 8 o'clock this morning the government thermometer registered eighty-five degrees, the same as yesterday morning.

Boston, July 19.—Another day of intense heat is in progress in this city today after a night which brought little relief.

Washington, July 19.—The weather bureau predicts that the high temperature will be temporarily interrupted on Thursday by showers and thunder storms.

Chicago, July 19.—Breezes from Lake Michigan tempered the heat here today. Light clouds broke the sun's glare and aided in moderating the weather.

Cleveland, July 19.—There have been three heat prostrations and one death during the past twenty-four hours. Thirty-six children are reported dying from heat and improper sanitary conditions.

WANTED to buy veal calves. Massillon prices. W. J. Myers, Sippo, O. Phone 4-496.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S TEETHING SYRUP has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain.

Wind colic, as the best remedy for

Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, July 18.—Mrs. Jane Fahney is lying seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Weirich, with typhoid fever.

The miners at the West Lebanon mine have the promise of work every day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leplah, of Millersburg, visited at the home of C. E. McFaren on Sunday.

A number of our Methodist people attended quarterly meeting Sunday afternoon at the McFaren church.

Miss Leota Oplinger has gone to Lorain to visit her sister.

Del Selders, who had his hand caught in a tinner week before last and had to have two fingers amputated, is improving slowly.

## CROSS ROADS.

Cross Roads, July 18.—The farmers are nearly through with their wheat harvest and hay making.

Elmer Wurtz is recovering from a severe attack of poison.

Miss Lilian Poorman entertained the Misses Grace and Blanche Hawk and the Misses Dora and Artha Collier on Sunday.

A few young people from this vicinity attended services at Crystal Spring last Sunday evening.

## BENTLEY.

Bentley, July 20.—Communion services will be held next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

The Misses Mary and Martha Erb and Mary Steele spent Sunday at Urban Hill with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbst.

William G. Snavely spent Tuesday evening at Massillon attending a meeting of the class of 1899, of which he was a member.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oberlin visited their daughter, Mrs. Albert Smith, Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Fiscus and Miss Nellie Snavely spent Wednesday with Mrs. Albert Gruber at Dalton.

Our people attended preaching services at the Tabernacle Sunday evening. The Rev. Harvey Stoner, of Johnstown, Pa., delivered the sermon, and his many friends were glad to meet him once more after a long absence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Snavely, May, Leta, Cloyd and Jesse Snavely visited their grandparents at Massillon, Sunday.

Nellie and John Snavely spent Sunday at Canal Fulton with Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Brink and family.

A concert will be held at the Tabernacle this evening by the Buckeye male quartette of Massillon.

Some of our people attended the festival at West Brookfield Saturday evening.

Mrs. John Shilling and family, of Stanwood, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Shilling.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snavely spent Sunday at Massillon.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, July 20.—Mrs. John Kitt and daughter Flo and Master Harold, of Massillon, called on friends while en route to Canal Fulton Saturday.

Wilfred L. Dehoff has severed his connection with the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company and is now working for Jay Friend, south of Massillon.

Miss Elizabeth Ralston and Joseph Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday at their old Newman home.

Mr. and Mrs. John McInnes returned to their home in Indian Territory last week, after a six weeks' visit with old friends in this vicinity.

Thomas J. Morgan was a Cleveland visitor last Sunday, and while there called on a former Newman boy in the person of Dr. Robert H. Ralston, who is conducting a successful business on the corner of Wilson and Payne avenues.

George Williams and family left Wednesday for their Colorado home, after a two months' visit with their relatives and friends at their old Newman home.

So far our school has no applicant to teach the coming term. Here is a good opening for the right man.

The festival given by the young ladies of our Sunday school last Saturday was conducted in an up-to-date style, rendering every accommodation that would add to the pleasure of their patrons. Nearly \$12 was cleared for the new light fund, for which they desire to thank their many friends.

A large number of Massillon young people attended the festival and remained over Sunday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hansberger spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Weirich, at Sippo.

Rumor has it that the Buddy mine expects to commence operations about August 1. So "mote" it be.

## CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ries and son Willard spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rosche, of Akron, called on friends at Crystal Spring over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Moock, of East Greenville, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting, Sunday.

John Miesmer, of Navarre, visited friends here a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Ries were

guests of Barberton relatives over Sunday.

Mrs. John Fashbaugh has gone to Barberton for an extended visit.

Clara and Charles Dunckly, of Akron, are visiting relatives in our village.

W. W. Smith, of Brownsville, Neb., is from the West to spend several months with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Smith.

C. M. Darling and C. C. Murphy, who left Jackson, Mich., on May 2, 1904, to make a tour of the United States on bicycles, stopped at this place a short time a few days ago.

They went from here to Columbus and if they succeed in reaching Detroit at a specified date they will win nice wagers.

## ANSWERS FOR NAPIER.

Sir Charles Napier listed a man who insisted on a swar ready for him.

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Sir Charles



White clover and sweet clover bloom in the fields, and the grass is cut, so that they improve the land.

A good grass crop is the best way to keep the soil in condition, and it will be the best way for six or more persons to feed during the year.

For a person to live in the back with a team of horses is a good way to keep the land in condition, and it will be the best way for six or more persons to feed during the year.

Never a better time to buy registered stock than now. A good start can be made for \$100, and that much money was never put to a better use.

It is the season of red roses and red clover, while everybody is full of strawberries, green peas and new potatoes—mighty nice time of the year.

It is a good thing that children do not eat in the same proportion young birds do. If they did it would keep the birds busy with a day bringing them food.

The pound and a half spring chicken costs the town man over 50 cents by the time it is sorted on his table. Thus a common country dish becomes a costly luxury in the city.

The lines of the peacock were pretty well defined by the extreme cold of last winter. There is all the difference in the world between zero and 20 below so far as peacocks are concerned.

The effort being made to induce the settlement of the south by the Italians, who are coming to this country in such large numbers, has much to commend it, as the Italian is specially adapted to southern conditions.

The trouble is that the hired man doesn't care to remain a hired man. He's trying to boss somebody himself as soon as he can. And the hired man is not used to remain a hired man, so if the chance comes when he will want one himself.

We have no birds in the north which can get as fine a concert programme as can the mocking bird of the south at midnight, when the moon is full. Perched in the top of some magnolia or gum tree, he will make the night echo with his weird, wild music by the hour together.

No apple has come into such general favor for all the latitude north of 42 degrees as the Wealthy. No apple has a finer flavor, keeps better in cold storage, is more prolific or handsome in appearance. It would be well if the Wealthy could be more generally planted in place of so many inferior varieties.

**WET FARMS.**

The big problem for a man with a wet farm is to get the land well drained. Wet farms in combination with wet seasons have been the cause of more mortgage foreclosures and farm failures than any other one thing in the northwest. Because these flat wet farms will grow a fine crop in a dry season, there remains the constant temptation to cultivate them, which is all a mistake, for in their undrained condition they should be kept in grass and never be touched with a plow.

When these lands are the drained they become the most productive lands in the country, and the first thing is to plan how best to get them thoroughly drained. These lands as they now are are worth on an average about \$40 an acre for pasture. When the drained they are easily worth and will pay good interest on \$100 per acre. It will cost from \$10 to \$15 per acre to properly drain them. Better sell one half of the farm and get the other half drained, if it can be done in no other way.

**THE VALUE OF CLOVER.**

Perhaps there is no better thing to continually urge upon the average farmer east or west than the great value of clover as a fertilizing agent for his soil. Take the northwest as a whole. There is not one tenth enough clover sown. It will build up the poor soil and prevent the good soil from becoming impoverished. It is the poor man's subsoiler and forerunner of good crops of all kinds. It furnishes humus for plant food, leaves the soil in the very best of mechanical condition, while it enriches it with nitrogen taken from the air. It would be a good thing if every farmer would spend as much for clover seed each year as his new idea, says the New York Press.

In a fast守的 Fifth Avenue restaurant in New York the other night fourteen friends of a member of the Automobile Club of America were giving him a farewell feast before he started on an auto trip through southern Europe. In the center of the table was a touring automobile made of steel wire covered with roses. The wheels were made of blue satin and yellow velvet. A way chandelier with pink satin geogies sat in the top seat.

Electric headlight shed their glow upon the tablecloth. An artificial fan and streamers of ribbons flowing behind seats to give the impression that the chandelier was shooting beyond speed limit. It was little while the host pressed a bell beneath his feet and drew a horn. The guests were in the shape of auto touring cars.

**TRAINING HORSES.**

Horses may be easily trained to do many things which would increase their usefulness. For instance, there are very few horses trained to take their places just right alongside a wagon on tongue and hove to be led or pushed into their place. The fire department horse soon learns not only to take his place on the horse cart at the sound of the bell, but exhibits a wonderful intelligence in all that pertains to his special line of work. No domestic animal responds more quickly to training or can be taught more things.

**CORN CULTIVATION.**

So entirely has the factor of hand labor been dispensed with in the cultivation of the corn crop that we know of many men who will not take the trouble to go through their fields and pull out the milkweeds, the morning glory, ragweeds and sunflowers which the plow skipped in cultivation, when such hand work would pay better than any other work they could do.

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**THE DAIRY BUSINESS.**

Dairying is disliked by many farmers for several reasons. It is claimed that it is dirty work; that it ties a man down for every day in the year, and so on. The way some dairies are run it is slavery, a filthy type of bondage, every way detestable. But there is a better way. The Dutch, the Dutch in Holland, the French and the most up to date dairymen in our own country have found it out. Just as soon as a dairymen in make finds that absolute and superlative cleanliness is indispensable to success in the business most of the dairymen is removed. When a man has to take an old pig milk stool, put on a pair of muck boots and milk a dirty cow in a dirt cow yard it is a nasty business, but that is not the right way even if it is common. The Hollanders make their dairy barns the show places of the farm homestead, taking precedence of the family parlor. As soon as dairying is taken up scientifically and sensibly with the right sort of dairy animals and conducted as it may and should be every objection to it as a business is at once removed.

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# BODY TAKEN TO FORMER HOME.

Funeral of the Late Father Huthmacher Tuesday.

## SERVICES AT UPPER SANDUSKY.

The Body was Taken to That City Sunday Morning Over the Pennsylvania Lines and was Accompanied by the Councilmen of St. Peter's Church and Others.

The body of the late Father Huthmacher, pastor of St. Mary's church, was sent to Upper Sandusky Sunday over the Pennsylvania lines at 10:30 o'clock. A number of the council of St. Peter's church in that city, over which Father Huthmacher presided for eighteen years, arrived in Massillon Saturday evening and officially received the body from the council of St. Mary's church, and accompanied it to Upper Sandusky, as did also the Rev. John J. Lillis, curate of St. Mary's church.

The body lay in state in St. Mary's rectory from 8 to 10 o'clock Sunday morning and was viewed by many of the members of the congregation and others. At 10 o'clock lines were formed to take the body to the station. Those in the line of march included the Knights of St. John, Branch 38 Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and St. Joseph's Society, together with a number of the congregation. The pall bearers were the four councilmen of St. Mary's church and two councilmen from Upper Sandusky.

Requiem high mass was celebrated in St. Mary's church Monday morning in the deceased's memory. The body will lie in state in Upper Sandusky Monday afternoon. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Peter's church, where Father Huthmacher conducted his last service before coming to Massillon two weeks ago Sunday. He conducted but one service in Massillon before being taken seriously ill. Representatives from St. Mary's parish will attend the services Tuesday.

Bishop Horstmann will attend the services, as will also the majority of the clergy in northern Ohio. Bishop Horstmann will be called upon to name a successor to the late Father Huthmacher. Before leaving the city Saturday morning he intimated that he would make the appointment in the near future.

## MORE RURAL ROUTES.

Special P. O. Agent to Visit Stark County.

Through the efforts of Congressman Kennedy, a rural agent will pay an early visit to Stark county for the purpose of putting in a county service, in order that those at present unprovided may be afforded the opportunity of the rural free delivery. Should the department take favorable action concerning the establishment of the contemplated service, Massillon will, in all probability, be granted at least two additional routes.

The present routes out of this city will, without doubt, remain unchanged, as they were laid out with a view to the future taking into account of the routes eventually to be established in order that all available territory in this particular locality would be served to the best advantage. For this reason it was necessary at that time to deviate from some roads referred to in the petition.

Rural routes should be twenty-four or more miles in length and as a rule are not to serve less than one hundred families. Routes less than twenty-four miles long are established where they cannot be made the standard length and a proportionate number of families is required on such routes.

Aspirants to the position of rural carrier must be between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, and take a civil service examination. The pay of a carrier having a standard route is \$700 per annum.

## A NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

Evening Plain Dealer Absorbed by the World-News.

A newspaper transaction of unusual interest occurred in Cleveland on Saturday when the Cleveland World-News absorbed the Evening Plain Dealer. The World recently acquired the News and Herald, combining the two properties under the World-News title, and now, by the purchase of the Evening Plain Dealer, the proprietor of the triple combination becomes the owner of the only afternoon Associated Press franchise in Cleveland. The absorbing of the two Associated Press newspapers in as many months is practically

unprecedented in newspaper history, and the sale of the Evening Plain Dealer has attracted much attention among newspaper men throughout the country.

## THE GROCERS' PICNIC.

Silver Lake Selected as the Place for the Outing.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the annual grocers' picnic out of Massillon, has finally made arrangements for transportation over the Pennsylvania railroad to Silver lake and August 30 has been selected as the date for the outing. August 30 is on a Wednesday, which is considered the most convenient day of the week for closing the business places. It is expected that at least two special sections of the excursion train will be run out of Massillon early on that date. Other arrangements will be announced by the committee within a short time.

## LARGE CLASS WAS INITIATED.

The Knights of St. John Met in Canton Sunday.

## TWO DEGREES WERE CONFERRED

The Initiation Occupied All of the Afternoon—A Banquet Served in the Evening After Which Many Prominent Officers Made Addresses.

The Knights of St. John, an order of the Catholic church, representing the sixth district, met in Canton Sunday afternoon and evening and conferred the second and third degrees upon thirty candidates, three of whom were from Massillon. The initiation was commenced at 1:30 and was brought to a close at 6:30 o'clock. Twenty Massillon members attended the meeting. Several hundred members from central Ohio were present.

A banquet was served beginning at 7 o'clock which lasted one and one-half hours. Following the banquet a number of addresses were made. The Rev. Clement Treiber, of Canton, opened the banquet with prayer. The meeting after the banquet was called to order by Chairman C. A. Chevraux, of Canton, who introduced T. T. O'Malley, of Canton, the toastmaster, who made the welcoming address. The Rev. Father Treiber then made an address.

Other addresses were given by John Wilhelm, of Cleveland, supreme president; John E. Niebes, of Cleveland, grand president; Joseph L. Bade, grand secretary; Daniel Crotty, grand secretary at arms; Emil Converse, of Massillon, and others representing Akron, Canton and other commanderies in the district.

The Canton commandery entertained the visitors lavishly. Another meeting in the district will be held in the fall or winter, but the place and time have not been determined.

## AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Wilmet Machine Struck East Main St. Telegraph Pole.

An automobile driven by Amos Johnston, of Wilmet, and containing his wife, Mrs. Johnston, and brother, X. D. Johnston, of Wellman street, ran amuck at the corner of East and Main streets Saturday evening shortly after 9 o'clock and crashed into a telephone pole, throwing the occupants to the ground and rendering Mrs. Johnston unconscious for a short time. Later she revived and on Monday afternoon had about recovered. The party was driving down Main street when the running gear went wrong and the car, which is a small runabout, struck the pole. The water cooling apparatus was damaged but the running gear and machinery was intact, and after Mrs. Johnston had been revived the journey was resumed.

## A. J. SPRAGUE.

Ex-President of the Massillon Bridge Co. Died Saturday.

A. J. Sprague, president of the former Massillon Bridge Company, of this city, died Saturday at his home in Toledo. The news of the death was received here Sunday with the announcement that the funeral will be held today. Secretary-Treasurer W. C. Jacobs, of the Massillon Bridge Company, will attend the funeral.

## Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years as a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The secret combination of the two ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. OHENEY & CO., Propri., Toledo, O.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## COTTON CULTIVATION.

Problems Before the Bureau of Plant Industry.

## STUDY OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION

Outline of Plans to Meet the Boll Weevil Emergency—Breeding New Types of Cotton—Cotton Train to Be Run Through Certain Parts of Texas, Like the Corn Trains.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, after consultation with a number of special agents engaged in working out the cotton boll weevil problem has authorized the course his bureau will pursue in this work during the coming year, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post.

At the last session of congress \$190,000 was appropriated for the purpose of meeting the emergency caused by the invasion and spread of the boll weevil in the south. The wording of this appropriation is such that it gives the secretary of agriculture authority not only to investigate the habits of the weevil itself, the work of the entomologists, but also to make studies in the diversification of crops, establish demonstration farms and carry on investigations in the breeding of improved varieties of cotton; also to study and suggest methods of preventing several of the most serious cotton diseases.

For the purpose of administration the work is divided in the department between the bureau of entomology and the bureau of plant industry. The work of the bureau of plant industry will be carried on along a number of different lines.

One of the features which Dr. Galloway considers of importance is the work that will be done on co-operative farms by inducing farmers to adopt better methods of cultivation. Improved cultural methods, the planting of early maturing varieties of cotton, proper fertilization of the soil and similar methods of insuring vigorous growth and early maturity of cotton will be special features of this work. Representatives of the department visit farming communities and induce progressive farmers to set aside certain portions of their fields, from five to twenty acres usually, to be planted and cultivated in accordance with plans furnished by the government employees. The farmers entering into this arrangement are visited from time to time by agents of the department, who give special instructions as to how the crops should be managed. At the close of the season the yields on these demonstration fields are compared with the yields from fields cultivated in the usual way. Last year more than 5,000 farmers co-operated with the experts in this way, and this year an equal number will be engaged in the work.

Another line of investigation is in connection with the breeding of types of cotton which will be earlier and better adapted to meet new conditions presented by the boll weevil. Of the standard varieties of cotton many have succumbed readily to the weevil, and it is important to procure types which will be prolific and at the same time be early maturing. The important breeding work will be conducted mainly in the vicinity of Waco, Tex.

Diversification farms are planned to encourage the growing of other crops besides cotton with a view to modifying the single crop system of the south. The farms will be conducted in such a way as to endeavor to make them a commercial success. The department puts very little money into the farms directly. Agents organize the work and develop the plans, and the farmers themselves are encouraged to do the rest. Twenty-five or thirty of these farms are already in operation presenting object lessons to the farmers throughout the south who care to take advantage of the opportunity.

Besides the ravages of the boll weevil there are certain diseases of cotton which cause damage each year. One of these, the so called root rot, has proved destructive in certain portions of Texas and other cotton growing states. The bureau of plant industry is making an attempt to develop types of cotton resistant to this disease.

Further investigations are being made of cottons found in Guatemala and other Central and South American countries. Some remarkable types of cotton have been found in these regions, and they are being used for breeding purposes in order to develop types adapted to boll weevil conditions in the United States. In addition to the cottons O. F. Cook, who is in charge of South American and Central American work, has found a number of other crops, particularly corn, which give promise of being of considerable value for use in certain portions of the southern states. For example, in regions where the Indians have cultivated corn for hundreds of years types have been developed, which will stand a great deal of wet weather. Other types which will grow in very dry sections have been developed. These are being introduced and are being used for the breeding of varieties suitable for the southern farmer.

A special feature of the work on cotton in the south this year in co-operation with the agricultural colleges will be the running of a cotton train through certain parts of Texas. It is believed that good can be accomplished by a proper selection of seeds. This cotton train will be conducted in practically the same way as the corn trains which have been run in the northwest during the past two or three winters.

## FOR JEWISH CONFEDERATES

Monument in Their Honor Suggested by Southerners.

A writer to a Baltimore paper suggests that the Jewish soldiers of the confederacy ought to be honored with a monument as well as those of the federal army, a memorial to whom was lately unveiled in New York, says the Baltimore Jewish Comment. That there were many Jewish soldiers who served in the southern army is well known, though it is not so well known that, according to a speaker at the memorial exercises held lately at the Jewish cemetery in Richmond, Va., General Cooper had said that there were between 10,000 and 12,000 Jews who wore the gray, and this statement was made during the war in explanation of his refusal to grant them leave to observe the fall holidays. The army could not spare such a large number.

Ten or twelve thousand may be an exaggerated estimate, but it shows conclusively that they were so numerous that the commanding officer had notice of their numbers. Jews were well scattered through the south during the civil war, and the communities at Richmond, Charleston and Savannah were quite large for those times.

They bore their share of the battle, fought with bravery, died on the field and suffered the loss of their property along with the impoverished of other creeds. There is absolutely no ground for the statement lately made in an illustrated New York weekly in an article telling of the development of the south that the war left all southern people except the Jews poor.

In his address at the meeting in Richmond John S. Eggleston said that there were twenty-four Jewish staff officers in the Confederate army and eleven officers in the navy, and the first surgeon general of the Confederate army was a Jew—General David de Leon.

So the Jewish soldier of the south has a right to recognition, and though he fought for a lost cause, his memory should not be lost too. It is quite possible that when the records are made up the southern Jewish soldier will have quite as proud a record as his brother of the north, whom prominent men took pains lately to honor. Wherever the Jew heard the call for duty he answered, and it is a wonder that in the south, where old time loyalty and consideration still hold sway, some attempt has not been made to do justice to the memory of those men who took the field at the call of their state.

## BLAST FROM LAWSON.

"I'm Leader in Holy War," He Says—Our Jerusalem is Wall Street.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper magnate, and his party recently arrived at Kansas City and attended the annual dinner of the Knife and Fork club. In discussing "Frenzied Finance" Mr. Lawson said:

"John D. Rockefeller has the surplus that belongs to the people. Then I came along, and said: 'I know how this trick is done. I have shown the American people how it is done, and I am going to show them how to stop it.' Five million policy holders of America have been robbed by the Equitable every year.

"I'm educating the people in life insurance and Wall street. They are being robbed by Wall street all along the line. The robbers have abused me for my exposures, but have never replied to them. I have tested the power of people working in combination against Wall street, and we have dropped the value of securities held by the system \$400,000 in one day.

"I say to the people of America: Keep out of Wall street. Sell out at Wall street. Get clear of your stocks and bonds. Buy government securities, and the stock of the system will drop 75 cents on the dollar. Then the system is broken."

"How long will it take me to smash John D. Rockefeller? It's liable to come any minute. It's coming, coming. And the difference between John D. and me is that I can stand the racket and he can't. He's shell now; I'm a man.

"And I'm going to smash them, smash them, smash them! I can't do it myself. I'm nobody, but the people of America are with me; they're joining me daily in fresh thousands. It's a new holy war that we're making, and I'm the leader of it, and our Jerusalem is Wall street."

## A Postal Card Race.

With a view to testing the time required by a postcard to go the round of the world and to ascertain also the route which the card should take to accomplish its journey in the least possible number of hours an interesting experiment in the form of a competition is being made in Paris, says the London Globe. At 3 o'clock one afternoon at the central postoffice and in the presence of a number of witnesses 470 postcards sent by an equal number of competitors who had beforehand secured the services of correspondents in America and the far east were handed in after examination by and on the certificate of a sheriff's officer. Some will go by the Havre route, others by Marselles, by Cherbourg, by Southampton. After a few brief resting places, necessitated by the time taken by the correspondents in the United States or in Asia to report them, the postcards will return to Paris, when the sender of the one that arrives first will receive a prize of money.

"The Tranquill Fathers."

Paris possesses a curious social organization with an odd purpose, says the New York Tribune. It is a band of prosperous tradesmen who agree to trade with one another to the utmost extent possible and when necessary to help one another with loans without interest. The clique calls itself "the tranquill fathers."

## KISSES TO HARVESTERS

Kansas Girl's Scheme For Saving Her Father's Crops.

## HUGS ALSO AS AN INDUCEMENT

Farmer's Daughter Gave Them to Best Men Who Got Wheat in Before Rain—College Man Entered in List Had Pretty Miss Sutton's Admiration on Next Farm Beaten, but Fainted at Crucial Moment.

Although Saline county, in Kansas, has been drenched with rain and many farmers are mourning for their ruined wheat crops, the yield belonging to S. H. Huston is safely stacked, all because his pretty daughter Mabel offered kisses and hugs to the first three men to do the heaviest work just before the heavy rains set in, says a Topeka (Kan.) dispatch.

At no time for years have men been so hard to get to work in the wheat fields of central Kansas as this year. College boys have tried it, and most of them have stuck to the task, but there are few of them to be had, and the farmers have been obliged to get along with what hands they could pick up.

The greater part of the Huston wheat was unstacked, and the farmer was losing the loss of a crop worth \$6,000 staring him in the face when the government reports came that continuous and heavy rain was expected. The loss of his crops meant financial ruin to Huston, and both he and his daughter, who is eighteen years old, took to horseback and rode far and near, gathering up men and offering double wages for any that would go to their farm. But hands were scarce, and others were offering high prices. Things looked as gloomy as the sky above when the hands started for the fields the other morning.

Unknown to her father Mabel, who is as pretty a Kansas girl as ever rode a mustang, told the servant she would carry buttermilk to the fields that morning and keep on milking the men up with the grateful drink until every man who was shocked. So she appeared in the field with gallons upon gallons of the cool drink, and after every man had his fill the girl called them around her.

"Boys," she said, pointing to the tips of her pretty ears, "daddy's wheat must be saved before the rain comes or I won't be able to go back to school this fall, and you all know how badly I want to have just one season more of preparation for college so I won't be behind those bright eastern girls."

"Well, I am going to offer a prize for the best workers and it's a prize that no man has won yet, kisses and hugs for the best men here. To the man who stacks the most wheat today I will give three kisses and a hug; real old fashioned Kansas girl's hug. To the man who is second I will give two kisses, and the third man shall have a real hard hug. So please save daddy's wheat."

Never was there such a harvesting in all Kansas as that of the Huston wheat. Every man worked, not as if the crop were his own, but as if it belonged to Mabel and her college career depended on it, as it really did. The hands to a man refused most gallantly to stop work even for dinner, and for hours the contest seemed so even that any one of a dozen husky fellows might have been the winner. Toward evening it was noticed that three men were leading all the rest, and when Mabel brought the buttermilk again and noticed their progress she grew pinker and prettier and prettier. Finally the contest was seen to be almost a tie between Fred Norton, the brawny son of a neighbor, and two young college men who had left their universities earlier than usual for the health giving work in the fields.

Besides the test of brawn it began to be felt that there was another reason for the determined rivalry of the two pale eastern students, who had overdone athletics a little, and the boy from the Norton farm, who had deserted his father's work to join the lists for Mabel's caresses.

The way those college youths hustled that wheat was a caution. No one would have believed it had he not seen one break the tape in the record breaking relay race and the other lift his shell out of the water on the long four miles. Finally one fell back a little, and it was between the other and young Norton, who plainly was working himself to death for love of the pretty Mabel. It was nearing the quitting hour, and the college man was ahead and looking as pale and undisturbed as when the race was begun, while Mabel sympathetically watched only the heroic struggles of Norton.

Maybe there was a tear in her eye, and maybe there wasn't. Anyway the former varsity sculler toppled over in a faint, and while they were pouring water over him young Norton struggled in a winner by two strokes.



A June pasture for the cow is a perfect ration, and all other rations fed her should be modeled on it.

A temperature of 80 degrees with a good northward wind blowing is a very nice summer combination—hard to beat.

When a supply of ice is such a comfort during the heated summer weather, it seems a pity that every family in the country should not have it when it is so easily obtained.

The eight hour day means a whole lot of wasted time for the men who demand it. Eight hours' work may keep a man from the poorhouse, but it will never give him much of a bank account.

The hens will usually lay well and the cows give a large flow of milk up to the last of June; then the fowls will begin to molt and the pastures get brown, meaning fewer eggs and less butter.

Of 175 tramps fed by a city during one month last winter only one of the lot would respond to an offer of work at \$1.75 per day. This sort are mostly beyond help and should be treated purely as human parasites.

One need never expect a satisfactory growth of black walnut trees or, for that matter, of any other kind of trees when the ground under them gets matted with blue grass.

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One of the most reliable signs of dry weather which we have noted is when after a heated term the clouds gather and miss reluctantly, finally dispersing, with only a light fall of rain.

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A woman had much better tie her self to five acres of land, three cows, 200 hens and a strawberry bed than to an old stick of a man, for in the first case she knows where her investment is, and in the other she doesn't.

With the probable early termination of the eastern war the commercial influence of Japan becomes a factor of the greatest importance in the far east. It is evident that that nation aims to do for the east what England has done for the west.

A baycock cover costing 30 cents will last five years at least if properly cared for and will save 50 cents' worth of hay every year it is used—yes, more than this—for hay is never so well cured as in the cock, and with the cover caps it may be cocked up quite green and will thus cure in the best possible shape.

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A friend who raises each year a good deal of small grain hit on the plan last winter of giving a load of straw for two loads of manure delivered on his farm, with the result that he got 150 loads of fertilizer put where it will do him a lot of good. He says this plan is away ahead of burning the straw.

A rainfall of eleven inches in eighteen hours in a western county this June wrought irreparable damage. Bridges and culverts by the score were torn out, crops all washed out on the rolling lands and buried with mud on the lowlands. Where the land is hilly and such storms liable to occur there should be much grass and but little grain raised.

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John Burroughs makes the interesting statement that while few dogs can catch a rabbit the slow traveling mink always can. He gives as the reason the fact that the rabbit seems to know that when chased by a dog it always has its hole as a last safe resort, while when chased by a mink it seems to realize that the hole is no longer available as a means of protection and seemingly becomes paralyzed, making it an easy victim of the mink.

It is seldom that a great war has had so little influence upon the prices of farm products as the present one between Japan and Russia. Both countries have been largely independent of the rest of the world in the matter of food supplies and only to a limited extent have they drawn on other countries. This country has sold some meats, some hay and barley and some range ponies and mules to Japan, but not enough to visibly affect the price of these commodities. For this reason the termination of the war is not likely to have any marked effect upon prices in this country.

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Much speculation is being indulged in as to the reason for a manifest decline in the population of the rural sections of the west, in the flat lands where the big crops grow and where the average value of farm land is \$80 per acre, a decline, as shown by a late census, amounting to nearly 10 per cent. The reason is partly found in the increased value of farm land, almost compelling the working of it as much as possible by improved machinery, this in turn tending to increase rather than diminish the size of the farms. Then young men are almost of necessity compelled to seek cheaper farms wherein to get a start and a home.

In the main the birds live together much more peacefully than do men. It is a rare thing to note any fighting between the different species, and their home life is never broken up by those of their own kind. The discovery of a supply of food is always generously communicated not only to their own kind, but to all other birds, and in the pursuit of such food the utmost good feeling prevails. While selfish in that they look out for their own interests, the competition hardly ever develops fighting and bloodshed, as with man.

We have noted a robin on the lawn digging worms for a young robin which followed at little distance and have seen a sparrow get every worm from the young bird until the mother bird, discouraged at being obliged to feed a sparrow, gathered up some worms and stayed right with the young bird till it could eat what she had got for it. Most mothers of the human race would have quit the feeding business long enough to have licked the sparrow.

#### DANGEROUS IMPORTATIONS.

All importations of animal, bird and insect life are in a way a violation of natural law, for the reason that all such forms of life live in their native country some agency to properly hold them in check, and this is hardly ever imparted with them. If the conditions are favorable to the increase of such imported life it is easy to see that it may soon become a pest unhindered by its natural checks. This is very clearly seen in the case of the importation of the English rabbit into Australia, there being there none of the rabbit's natural enemies to be found, such as weasels, stoats, hawks and foxes, and food being abundant and climatic conditions favorable, the rabbit soon became a great national pest and is to day. In the case of the English sparrow imported into this country the same thing is true. In England the common house cat is the natural enemy of the sparrow and does more than any other one agency to hold this pest in check. There for hundreds of years the cat has been acquiring the sparrow habit and will climb trees and the cornices of buildings in search of their young, while the American cat hardly knows enough to catch one in a bush or on the lawn when it has the chance. The gypsy moth was imported some years ago and without its natural check, with the result that a vast sum of money has been spent to limit its ravages.

#### SUCCESS WITH POTATOES.

A man in southern Minnesota wants to know how he can raise 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. He says that the average crop of his locality is about 125 bushels per acre. He cannot do it on old and poor land. He cannot do it unless he is willing to spray his crop and protect it from blight and insect pests. He should have preferably a piece of new hazel brush or timber land or a clover sod turned over the previous season in September, with the second crop turned under. On this field he should put twenty loads of well rotted stable manure with a spreader early in the spring, then disk both ways and secure a garden-like condition of the soil. He should plant in drills three feet apart, the one-half of a good sized potato sixteen inches apart in the row. The field should be dragged every day when it is dry from the time the potatoes are planted until the vines are six inches high. This should be followed by repeated cultivation, killing the vines slightly until the vines are in bloom and should the weather be dry, with surface cultivation afterward. If he sprays at the proper time to head off the blight and the bugs in addition to the foregoing he will come very near getting his 400 bushels.

#### BETTER ROADS.

Referring again to the new method of treating the earth roads by the use of the road drag, it is interesting to note with what remarkable rapidity the idea is spreading. Thousands of miles of the worst dirt roads in the west are by this process being transformed into splendid highways at a most trifling expense. The plan is taking with the farmers everywhere, and another year will see the plan generally adopted all over the country and contracts let each spring by the township authorities to have all the roads in each township dragged at the proper time throughout the season. The plan is also being taken up by many towns for the care of the dirt streets and with the greatest success and satisfaction. It is a cheap and practical solution of one of the most difficult problems which face nearly all communities, whether municipal or urban. No matter what state you live in, if you have bad earth roads it will pay to look this plan up.

#### A BUTTER RECORD.

The performance of the winning cow at the world's fair test, Loretta, a Jersey, was not such a wonderful record after all. From June 16 to Oct. 13, 120 days, she gave 5,802 pounds of milk, testing 280.16 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 330.03 pounds of butter, or an average of 2.75 pounds of butter per day. The ration fed her to produce this result was as follows:

	Pounds
Alfalfa hay	2,171.5
Cut alfalfa	746.8
Clover hay	56
Corn stover	1,435
Coated	446.5
Bran	366.5
Ground oats	150
Oatmeal	206.5
Cottage meat	51.5
Gluten feed	463
Corn hearts	138.5
Hominy feed	91.5
Distillers' grains	58
Rolled oats	63

The value of her butter product was \$2,51, the cost of her feed \$31.99 and the net profit \$50.52.

#### PLOWING CORN.

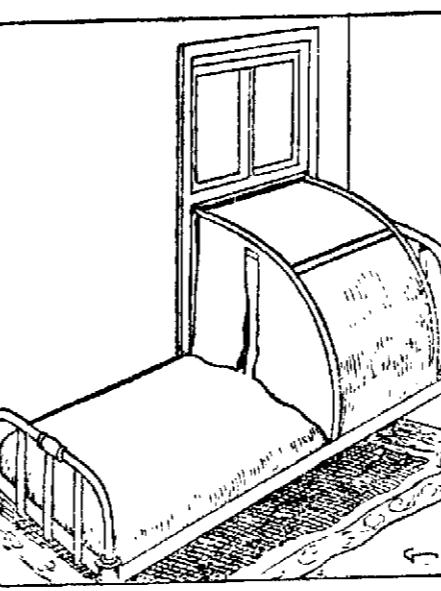
We are asked how many times it pays to plow corn. This is a good deal like asking how often a man should kiss his wife. In a general way it may be said that corn can never be cultivated too much from the time the rows can be seen until it tassels out, and quite often it happens that a surface cultivation after the silks have turned will do more for the crop than any which it has previously had. This is a dry reason. Some men think they have done their full duty by their corn crop if they give it three plowings; others give four or five, some let it go at two, but the fact remains that the more frequent and thorough the cultivation of this crop the better it will be.



#### WINDOW TENT.

Innovation in Open Air Cure For Tuberculosis.

The window tent for tuberculosis sufferers is an awning which instead of being placed outside of the window is attached to the inside of the room. It is so constructed that air from the room cannot enter or mix with the air in the tent. The patient lying on the bed, which is placed parallel with the window, has his head and shoulders resting in the tent. By following the description closely it will be seen



WINDOW TENT IN POSITION.

that the ventilation is as nearly perfect as can be produced with so cheap a device.

In the lower half of the window is placed the frame to which is attached the awning, stretched over a quarter circle with a radius of forty inches.

There is a recess, so that the tent can be placed close to the window sill.

The tent has to be made corresponding longer and the bottom flaps made long enough to reach under the mattress. The frame of the tent does not quite fill the lower half of the window. A space of about three inches is left for the escape of the warm air in the room. By lowering the window this space can be reduced to one inch or less, according to need. On extremely cold and windy nights there need not be left any open space at all above the tent frame. The patient's breath will rise to the top of the tent, and the form of the tent aids in the ventilation. The awning is made of stout duck and is waterproof.

The patient enters the tent through a flap which can be made either on the right or the left side of the tent. The lower edges of the canvas that come at the head and side of the bed are long enough to be tucked well under the mattress to exclude the air from the room and protect the patient from draft. The flap is so constructed as to admit of easy access to the patient.—New York Medical Journal.

#### GOITER CURED BY RADIUM.

New Use For the Mysterious Element Found by New York Doctor.

A young woman who suffered with an exophthalmic goiter has been practically cured by the use of radium. Goiter is a common disease in mountainous countries. Up to the present time the chief hope held out to a sufferer was a surgical operation, and even the slight chance of relief offered by an operation is surrounded by grave dangers. So far as known this is the only case in which radium has been used in the treatment of the disease, and until similar treatment of this affliction proves beyond a question of doubt the potency of radium in reducing and annihilating goiter it cannot be said that a sure curative agency for all forms of goiter has been found.

The patient was treated by Dr. Robert Abbe at St. Luke's hospital, New York city. Under cocaine anaesthesia an incision was made in the neck, and a sterilized glass tube an eighth of an inch in diameter and containing ten centigrams of Curie radium of 300,000 activity was put in the incision. After twenty-four hours the tube was removed. There was nothing unusual in the healing of the wound or in the appearance of the tissues. The swelling diminished rapidly, and in eight weeks it was so small as to be noticeable only to a physician. Before the treatment the patient walked with difficulty. She now plays tennis and walks several miles every fine day.

#### What Causes Bad Dreams?

Disturbing dreams are generally the result of lying on the back or left side, the cause of which is to be found in the cerebral blood pressure and the heart action. Those organs and muscles which are frequently used develop more than those less used, and this law is true for the brain. Here the left cerebral lobe, which controls the right side of the body, exceeds that of the right side in weight and blood supply. This left portion of the brain will be emptied of blood if it is subjected to no pressure and if it is raised high as is the case when the body is resting on the right side. When the blood circulation is reduced to minimum there is a consequent disappearance of the daily impressions and sleep is sound and tranquil. When, however, more blood than is necessary flows through the brain, one's sleep is disturbed.

#### Ants to Kill Potato Bugs.

George P. Goll, a government entomologist, recently returned from Guatemala with ten colonies of ants, which he will take to Texas to complete his experiments in boll weevil destruction in the vicinity of Victoria. He has two different species of ants, one of which will attack potato bugs. These he proposes planting in the eastern states to show the farmers a practical way of destroying bugs of that kind.

#### CEMENT BRICK MACHINE.

Inventor Claims It Will Revolutionize Building Business.

If the working machine now nearing completion meets the expectations of its inventor, W. F. Conrad of Indianapolis, it will revolutionize the method of making bricks of cement.

It is now possible for three men working with hand machinery to make \$6,000 cement bricks a day. The new machine, employing five men besides those who mix the cement, will, its inventor asserts, make 6,000 cement bricks in an hour.

The machine is about seven feet high and eight feet long. It consists principally of a large, slowly revolving drum with four sets of six brick molds. The cement is mixed in an automatic mixer and is fed into a hopper at the top of the machine.

As a mold is filled it is pulled out from under the hopper, and by means of a pressure plunger worked by a cam motion, a pressure of 20,000 pounds is put on the six bricks in the mold.

The compressed bricks are let down on an endless platform, from which they are removed to a place where they are left to dry.

Mr. Conrad has great faith in the future of concrete and cement as building materials and believes that the fact that cement bricks do not have to be subjected to heat to "cure" or dry them will alone do much toward popularizing their use. He says that cement bricks will dry in seven days, so that by the use of the machine it will be possible to manufacture common cement bricks for about \$2.50 a thousand, whereas the cost of manufacturing clay bricks is about \$5 or \$6 a thousand.

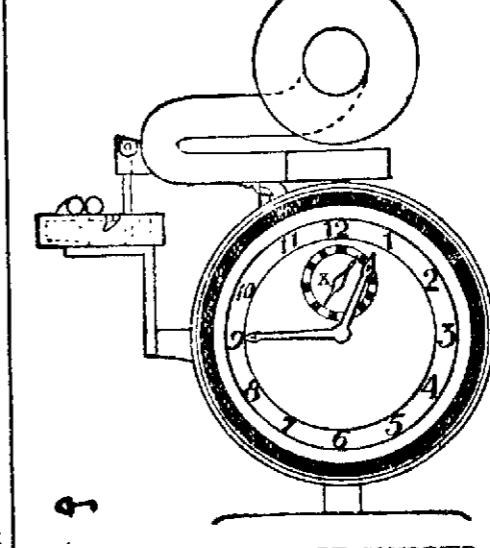
With the addition of coloring matter, at a cost of about \$1 for a thousand bricks, Mr. Conrad says that he could make colored bricks and by adding a little more cement and using finer sand than ordinarily, he could manufacture a fine smoothly pressed brick equal to the pressed clay bricks that sell for \$18 a thousand.—New York World.

#### PHONOGRAPH ALARM CLOCK.

Calls Out the Hour at Which One Should Arise.

Judging by the alacrity with which the average possessor of a talking machine is willing to exhibit and to the persistency with which he will operate the machine from early morning to late at night, it seems quite probable that the inventor of the phonograph alarm clock will have no difficulty in finding a ready market for his device among devotees of the talking machine.

It is a comparatively easy matter to control a phonograph or graphophone



CLOCK AND PHONOGRAPH COMBINED.

record by means of an alarm clock register and to amplify the functions of the alarm to indicate the hours, thus obviating the striking clock or the use of a night lamp to indicate the time. There is something modern about being called by a voice in the morning instead of being aroused by the mechanical bell. Moreover, the phonographic record that is set in action can be arranged so that any number of alarms can be given at intervals.—Philadelphia Record.

#### Foot Race Shifted His Heart.

Burd Duke of Shippensburg, Pa., recently died after a lingering illness and a remarkable experience. About twenty years ago he took part in and won a foot race, but as a result of his exertions his heart is supposed to have changed from the left to the right side, and he fell exhausted at the end of the race. Since then he had been a great sufferer. A postmortem was held, and his heart was found on the right side and his stomach in the place where the heart should have been on the left side and grown fast to the left lung. Duke was about forty-five years of age.

#### Paper Clothes For Automobiles.

A Paris paper says automobile Worths are busy making paper clothes for American visitors. Paper gloves, coats and caps will be all the rage in the fall, and every self respecting motorist from the other side is laying in a stock of these things, for during the summer they will be too hot, the paper retaining the heat of the body and warding off the cold. Paper clothes are as flexible as silk, but more expensive.

#### Automobile Grass Cutter.

The first auto grass cutter ever tried in Chicago brought into use by the South park commissioners on the Midway grass plots has proved a great success. The new cutter is run by steam and resembles a steam roller. With the success of the machine the South park commissioners are contemplating the purchase of a number of machines to do away with the cutters drawn by horses.—Chicago Chronicle.

#### CHRYSANTHEMUM CIGARS.

A Substitute For Tobacco With Curative Properties.

Since he announced in the Lancet the successful trial of chrysanthemum petals as a substitute for tobacco Dr. A. W. Martin, medical officer of health for Gorton, near Manchester, England, has been overwhelmed with inquiries as to the proper method of preparing and smoking the flower of Japan.

"The method of preparation," said Dr. Martin, "is very simple. Place the petals on a sheet of paper on the top of a hot oven, and when thoroughly dry they are ready for use.

"Rolled in the long direction, they can be smoked as cigarettes in the ordinary way. If used in a pipe they should be crushed in the hands."

Dr. Martin says that he was influenced in making his experiments by the number of patients who consulted him and whose condition was due to the effects of tobacco. Those who have used chrysanthemum petals find them a satisfying substitute, and their effect is actually remedial.

The petals of the brown varieties when dried look much like rough tobacco. Chrysanthemum petals, Dr. Martin says, are quite harmless, and the